

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 24, 1915

NUMBER 17

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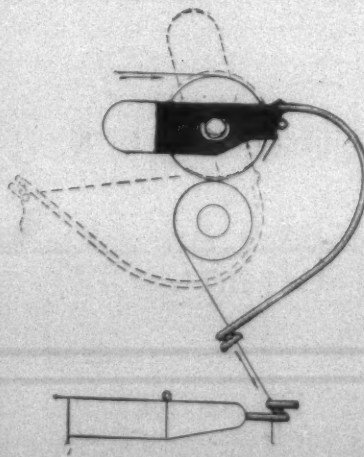
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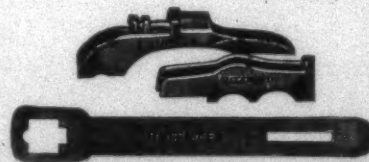
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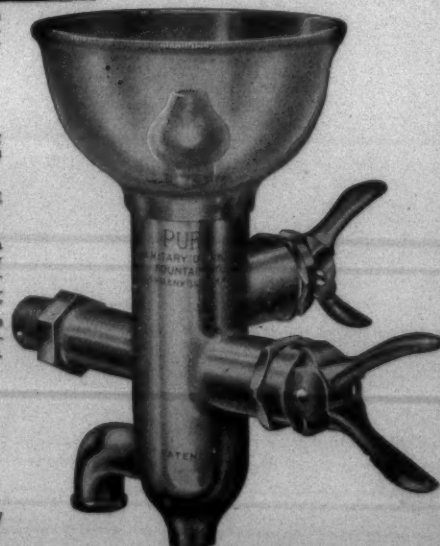
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The Coming of the Automatic Loom

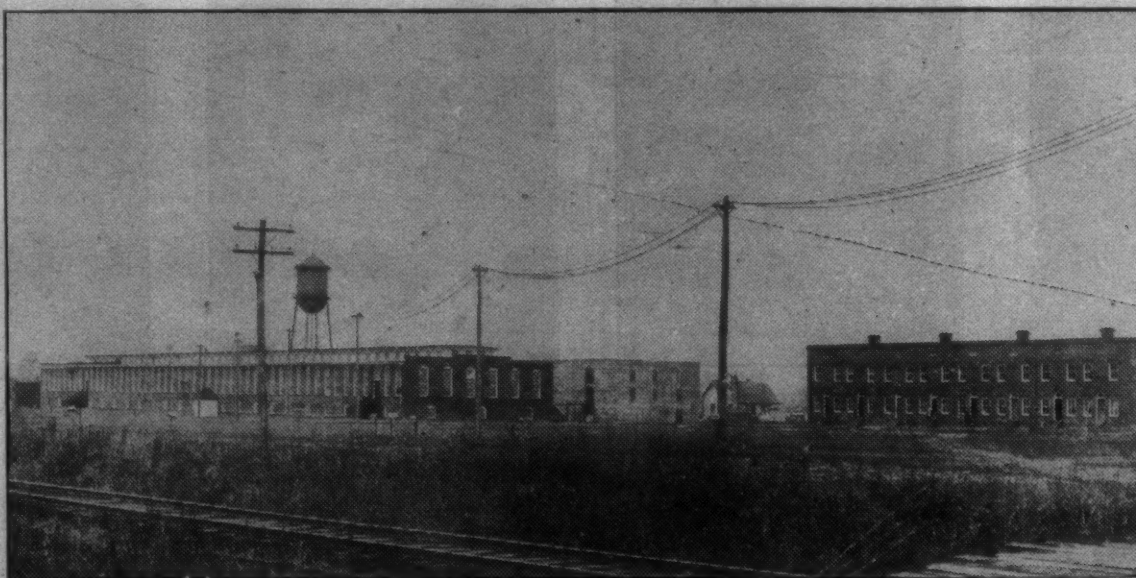
Oscar S. Hall before the Textile Institute of London, Eng.

To get a real test of any value as to the comparative merits of the ordinary and the automatic loom so as to arrive at the commercial efficiency of each it would be necessary for the conditions for both types of looms to be absolutely equal. The goods woven should be the same in both cases; the yarn should be the same; the capital at command should not favor one as against the other; the administration for selling or disposing of the goods should be equally efficient; the motive power in both cases should sow the same economy; the prestige of the owners on the market should not differ; rates and other accessory costs,

would, however, be taken in the market as an equivalent and used for the same purpose. Immediately this is done we are faced with the fact that we have two distinct qualities of cloth, one or other of which may gain a preference in the market, and our real test would collapse. If better yarns were taken, the proper course would be to use the same yarns in the ordinary looms. Of course, if a better price was obtained by the using of better yarns in automatic looms their extra cost could be set against the extra price obtained for the cloth. But that is not completely satisfactory for our comparison. There is

material are utilized for automatic looms than for the ordinary loom. Suppose, now, that the ordinary loom was granted all the special advantages or privileges just mentioned, and especially run 75 per cent slower than at present, and that a weaver be given double the number of looms, say, instead of four and six looms, eight and twelve looms, or even half as many again, say, instead of four and six looms, six and nine, or any other larger number than at present. Would not the real or commercial efficiency of the ordinary loom be largely increased? It would be interesting to see the experiment tried. It is my opinion

must not overlook that the cost of stores, such as picking bands, pickers, etc., would be reduced. At the slower rate breakages and disturbance in the normal running of the loom would be less, and so a more continuous perfect producing power would be attained. There is another phase where the ordinary loom can be increased in efficiency. It is possible to increase the size of the cop and the quantity of yarn in the shuttle. This results in a lengthening of the period of running through fewer stoppages to renew the yarn in the shuttle. It can be achieved without increasing the external dimensions of the shuttle in



Dresden Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Courtesy of The Robesonian.

such as fuel, light, etc., should be on exactly the same scale; the speculative capacity in the buying of materials should grant no advantage to the one as against the other. In short, for a proper test it is necessary, if it is to be of value for a comparison, for it to be carried out by the same proprietors in the same district, and for them to measure the relative efficiency between the materials entering the weaving department and the woven goods coming out of the same. Even then complications can easily arise for which due allowances would need to be made.

Now, many objections might be taken to what has just been said. I can imagine someone saying that for automatic looms it will pay to take a slightly better yarn; the cloth might not be exactly the same; it

no guarantee that the proportion in the extra cost of the yarn would be in the same proportion as the extra price obtained for the cloth, and it might vary at different times according to the demand.

In examining the relative efficiency of ordinary looms and automatic looms we must be quite fair to the ordinary loom. In making comparisons the ordinary loom has often suffered by palpably unjust methods. As a general rule the automatic loom may be said to run about 15 per cent slower than the ordinary loom. In a mill fitted with automatic looms the division of labor is carried generally to its uttermost extreme. Automatic looms are also supplied with the elite of weavers—with weavers of the highest intelligence. Often enough—so I am informed—better qualities of

that a slower speed than at present, with a greater number of looms per weaver, the ordinary loom would need a great deal more beating in efficiency than at present.

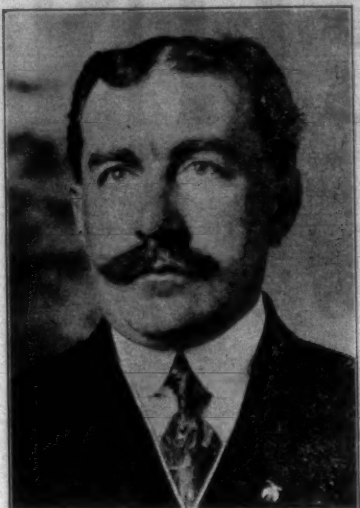
The same economic principle is involved herewith as with automatic looms—viz., the replacement of labor by capital. Looms running slower, giving weavers more of them means a greater quantity of looms, and hence more capital expenditure, coupled with less labor in the form of fewer persons. Such a system might also postpone for a period the urgency of the shortage of labor. One result not beyond the bounds of possibility might be a lower cost of production as regards the woven cloth—i. e., a lower price for weaving a piece, coupled with an increase in the aggregate earnings of the weaver. With such a system we

many ordinary looms in a greater degree than in an automatic loom. It is generally accepted that the larger the shuttle the lower the speed. There is very little advantage in increasing the size of the shuttle in an automatic loom, because the cops are changed automatically, except it be a little waste and less bringing into play of the changing mechanism, with consequent less wear and tear on the one hand, which may be more than neutralized on the other by a still lower speed.

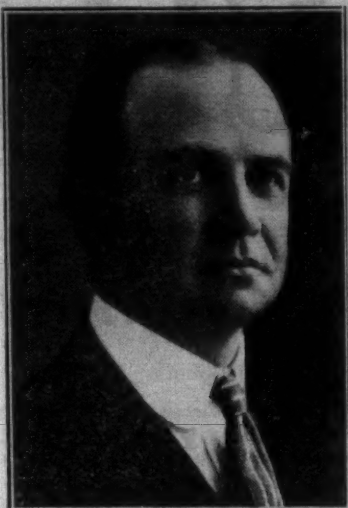
The lowering of the speed of the ordinary loom to the level of that of the automatic loom would incidentally enable the size of the shuttle to be enlarged. We must not direct our attention solely to the web, which is taken direct from the spin-

(Continued on Page 6.)

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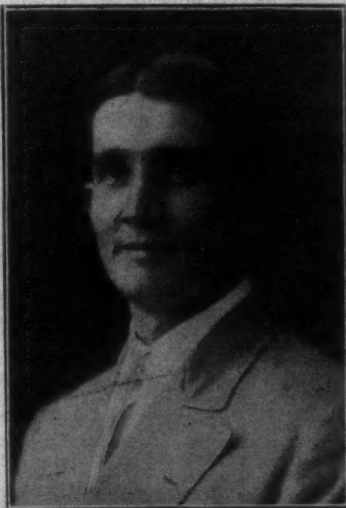
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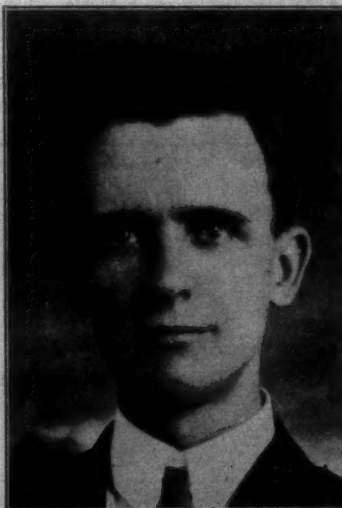
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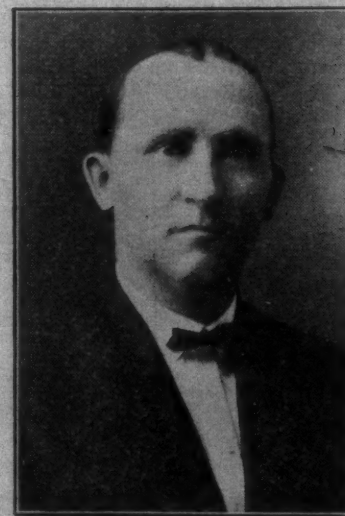
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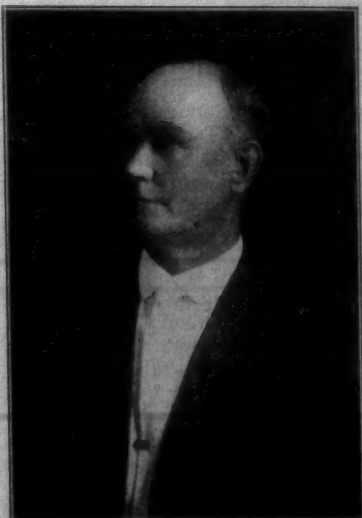
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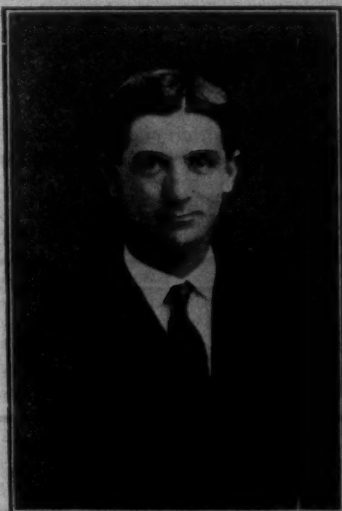
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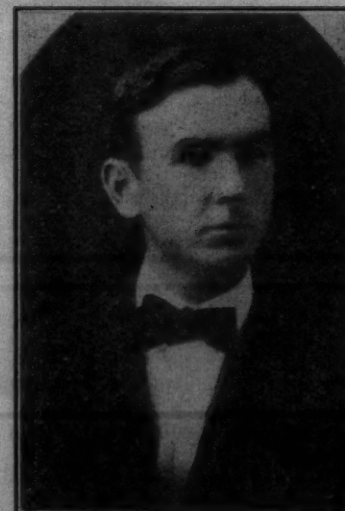
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Social Insurance.

Sometimes in recent years, when there seemed to be a concerted effort to discredit the business man and the manufacturers of this country, I have wished that I might open to the public the correspondence files of my committee and show the thousands of letters received from manufacturers, members of our association, located in practically every State of the Union. A large majority of these letters shows a spirit of fairness, patriotism and good will which puts to shame the accusation of our opponents.

Unfortunately the public does not know the manufacturer as he really is. This is not the fault of the public. It is to some extent the fault of our enemies, and it is to a very large extent our own fault. Our enemies are ever ready to make believe that every business man, every manufacturer, is reactionary and radical, while as a matter of fact this is true only of a small minority. On the other hand the large majority of American manufacturers are men of action rather than talkers. They seem to be unable or unwilling to discuss their constructive activities for the benefit of the public.

It has been my duty from time to time to be present at public hearings before legislative and other kinds of commissions or committees. I have been surprised and chagrined to find how utterly unprepared manufacturers are to clearly state their cases or effectively argue their points before such bodies. Many manufacturers are entirely uninformed upon the questions at issue. Some manufacturers assume a spirit of defiance, which, of course, hurts their cause, and a few manufacturers all but apologize in word and action for belonging to a class which, at the present time, seems to be lacking in public favor and support.

Surely every man within the hearing of my voice is as proud of being an American manufacturer as I am. If there are some manufacturers who are ashamed of their calling or position it seems to me that they had better find other lines of endeavor. They are not a credit to our brotherhood. It will require, above all else, big, fair-minded, able business men to change our present period of industrial depression back to normal activity and prosperity.

I realize that talk without action is like "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Sound action along sane lines is the first and most important duty of manufacturers, but action is not our only duty. We might as well realize first as last that in the final analysis the public is the arbiter of what shall be considered right and wrong in a democracy and it is an important part of our duty to keep the public thoroughly advised of our work and our motives by effective publicity.

It seems to me that the proper underlying principles and the right spirit of our work is beautifully expressed in our President's last year's message. Every one of our members would do well to re-read this vast, yet delicate investments, are we not profoundly impressed with the serious necessity of a just equilibrium and a harmonious adjustment from time to time, because it contains much food for thought. With Colonel Pope, I believe:

"That if we interpret correctly the spirit of our chartered purposes they may be summarized in the simple word 'service.' Service, first to our country, enshrined with all those hallowed traditions that have yielded us a mighty commonwealth in which our people are or should be permitted to engage in peaceful pursuits and in the attainment of a higher, better citizenship. Service, secondly, to our fellow man, whether he be the lowliest worker in the humblest trade or the man of extraordinary genius, charged with vast industrial administrative responsibility. Service, finally, for the perpetuation of our magnificent manufacturing industry in which are employed more than seven million human beings and to which the manufacturers of the United States are paying each year more than five billion dollars in cash.

"As we survey this great industrial commonwealth, with its teeming masses of human beings and its ment between these great forces."

We do not have to go outside. Every member upon this convention floor who was present at last year's meeting will remember the wonderful five-minute talk of Mr. Howell Cheney, upon the subject of "The Employer's Part in Industrial Betterment." In discussing Industrial Unrest and Socialism, Mr. Cheney asks this pertinent question:

"How has it come about that the ideal carried by the ancient traditions of this word 'social' should have been corrupted into an 'ism,' whose tendency has become the propagation of a doctrine of inefficiency—to live upon others rather than to associate with and help others?"

"Are not employers in part to blame for it? Or rather, has not our traditional attitude of either aloofness or opposition in part deprived us of both the privilege and responsibility which we should have accepted in leading and constructing sound social reforms?"

And Mr. Cheney is not in the habit of asking a question which he cannot answer. Part of his answer is as follows:

"In associations, let us loyally stand behind those men who are giving of their time and interest to the fighting of our battles and recognize that we have placed ourselves outside of the right to criticize if we are unwilling to put our shoulder to the wheel. Wherever it is possible, by all means, let us appear in person as intimate and legitimate members of this social fabric which we are defending, and let us not, except in questions of expert legal verbiage and theory, place ourselves in the hands of lawyers, however competent, but plead our own cause as a matter of personal conviction rather than through professional representation as a matter of personal defense."

Before passing this subject finally, I want to say that I have read and re-read Mr. Cheney's talk until I know it nearly all by heart, and if I had my way I would have every manufacturer in the United States

know it by heart. I have never seen an article of equal length which contains as much sound food for thought.

And now a final word to those members who believe that Social and Industrial Unrest, which after all is at the bottom of most of our modern troubles, has come to us

over night and that is likely to disappear as it has come.

1833, Daniel Webster referred to the condition of the public mind in the following terms:

"There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation and the method."

(Continued on Page 8.)

Cotton Mill for Sale

Under authority vested in me by the Circuit Court of this District, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry on July 5th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House door in the City of Spartanburg, South Carolina, all of the property, both real and personal, of the Enoree Mfg. Company, including 720 acres, more or less, upon which is located a 36,000 spindles cotton mill with full complement of machinery. Upon this property also is a modern mill village; two standard cotton warehouses; brick store and stock of merchandise; hotel and livery stable, and such other buildings usual to a cotton mill.

Also an undeveloped water power with 371 acres of land situated on Tyger River in Spartanburg County.

The above properties will be offered for sale in two tracts, the Cotton Mill and the above described lands constituting one tract and the undeveloped water power property constituting the other tract.

After being offered for sale separately, the entire property will be offered as a whole and the sale bringing the highest price above \$200,000, shall be declared the legal sale.

Terms: Cash, each bid to be accompanied by a deposit of \$5,000 in cash or a check properly certified by a satisfactory South Carolina Bank. No bid less than \$200,000 for the entire property will be considered.

Further information will be furnished upon request.

A. M. LAW, Receiver,
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Starch

The Coming of the Automatic Loom.

(Continued from Page 3.)

ning room to be used on the loom, but we must have in mind also those cases where the yarn is wound after spinning for weaving purposes. There are plenty of automatic looms at work where it is deemed advisable to wind the yarn after spinning. This practice has many advantages, and is worthy of more careful attention than it has hitherto received. The reasons for this practice are beyond the scope of this paper, but let me tell you a result that just has come within my experience during the last few months. It is in the woolen trade. The same external size of shuttle was retained, the weft yarns were wound on special machines, largely increasing the quantity of yarn for the shuttle. The result made it possible to reduce the piece wages of the weavers by 15 per cent., and still aggregate earnings were higher.

To illustrate the advantage of a reduction in the speed of machinery, another experience in my own knowledge is in my mind. A mill employing the ordinary upright winding frames increased the length of the frames—i. e., the number of spindles,—reduced the speed of the spindles, gave each winder more spindles to tend, with the result that the piece rate was materially reduced, the winders earned higher aggregate wages, and the result of the winding was fewer breakages and knots, giving far better results in the succeeding processes the yarn had to undergo. That the race is not always to the swift may be applied to machinery in many respects.

We are passing through a period when experiments in the direction just delineated may well be undertaken. There is, owing to the war, a shortage of labor in many mills, and looms are empty. Why not try the experiment of running slower and give each weaver more looms and keep all running? If the result were favorable there is no reason why warp stop-motions should not be applied to increase the efficiency, as well as a self-adjusting let-off motion, as in the case of the automatic loom. I commend at the present time to all spinning and weaving mills with a shortage of labor the question of keeping all running at a slower speed for careful examination.

I have come to the conclusion that the day of automatic looms in this country has dawned, and I think we are on the eve of a quicker development than has hitherto been experienced. But it is very difficult to make a comparison from actual figures of any value. I have come in contact with many who have had experience of automatic looms, I have seen many calculations, and I have cross-examined manufacturers with experience of automatic looms; but all evade the crucial question of real or commercial efficiency or equal return on capital invested in automatic looms than in ordinary looms. I think in the face of this we shall be justified in coming to the decision that up to at least a year ago the commercial or real efficiency of automatic looms was not equal to that of the ordinary loom in this country working

under equal conditions. If by introduction of automatic looms manufacturers had been able to earn more than the average profit than with ordinary looms, we can reasonably deduce a great number of similar undertakings would speedily arise, that more mills with automatic than with ordinary looms. We can fairly conclude that any manufacturer whose experience of automatic looms proved that he could earn more than the normal average profits of his competitors with ordinary looms would speedily extend his activities in the same direction. We shall also be not far wrong in concluding that if there was an extreme loss with an undertaking dependent upon automatic looms the tendency would be to abandon such undertakings. It will be admitted by keen observers that there has been no abnormal increase in the number of undertakings relying upon the ordinary loom has had in late years the preponderance. We shall also be on safe ground in saying that when once started there has been no marked tendency to abandon automatic loom undertakings. We may therefore reasonably deduct that automatic looms have shown no marked advantage, if any, but that the balance of real or commercial efficiency hitherto has been on the side of the ordinary loom.

As I have shown, there is a great difficulty in getting comparisons which can be unquestioned; the conditions and productions vary also so much that no one set of figures could be applied generally. It may, however, be pointed out that all things being equal, the real or commercial efficiency being equal, there would be a tendency to favor ordinary looms on account of the smaller amount of capital involved. This has hitherto been one of the subsidiary drawbacks to automatic looms. We may also not overlook the dead weight of prejudice which has worked and still works against the automatic loom. Automatic looms would lose nothing in appreciation if they could be put under the care of weavers in a new district who did not know but that they were the only system of looms in general use.

In my view the weaving industry of this country is on the eve of a great change. Many and various are the factors which are rapidly succeeding one another tending to weigh down the scale of the balance more and more to the advantage of the automatic loom. Not only the technical advances but the changes in social legislation and conditions are steadily ensuing that the automatic loom shall come into its own, into its inevitable position in the industrial economy of the nation. You must not understand me to assert that it will force its way into all the various branches and ramifications of weaving. I am referring now chiefly to the staple trades of plain and grey goods. The attack on further fields will move apace when it has once not merely challenged but has consolidated its position by its predominance in staple industries. Many a generation will elapse before the ingenuity of our technical experts can possibly find time and the capital to devote their energies to the wholesale possible applications

of which it is the forerunner. It may well be that the ordinary loom will give way much slower and much more gradually to the automatic loom than the hand-loom did to the power-loom, and like the hand-loom today still has its purposes, so will the ordinary loom survive for many objects.

The tendency also at present is for a higher remuneration of labor, and the possibility is increased of this tendency becoming effective by reason of a shortage. The automatic loom automatically raises the remuneration for the individual worker, and its balance scale will gain increased impetus as against the balance scale of the ordinary loom. Higher wages ever brought more labor-saving machinery into existence. Then, again, it is possible to economize light by means of automatic looms. It may not be familiar to all of you, but there are automatic looms where the light is automatically cut off or set on as the loom is stopped or running. I have seen a mill running with only a few central lights, and lights popping in

and out as the looms stopped or started.

In addition, there is the possibility of allowing looms to run after the operatives have left the mill. About two years ago I stood in a small department of a mill. There were 60 automatic looms. A man and a woman attended to them; the man had 35, and the woman 25 looms. They went to dinner. I stayed behind. The looms were left running. In half an hour I counted the looms still running. There were 40.

Now let us sum up the whole position as it has been presented. It is quite evident, if my deductions are sound, that mills with automatic looms, if not at present enjoying a higher commercial efficiency than those with ordinary looms, are still in a position to exist in the market. The factors tending, nay, adding immediately to their efficiency are following one another in quick succession. It is not my intention to sound an alarm to manufacturers—the day of the ordinary loom has not yet set,—but in the ordinary

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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

everyday staple articles it behoves manufacturers to study the question very seriously. Each mill must work out its own salvation according to the conditions obtaining and the class of fabrics being produced. It should find out from its own actual experience whether the automatic loom is suitable for its purpose or not; whether it will ensure a higher commercial efficiency. It ought to be in a position at any moment correctly to measure the efficiency both of the ordinary and the automatic loom on its particular production. Every mill ought to have at least an experimental department on a sufficiently large scale, and I boldly assert that no mill has the right to exist if it cannot contribute a reasonable amount for research and experimental purposes. The problem is not serious for this country if there be no large influx or increase of automatic looms in other countries, but it will not be wise for this country to be apathetic until it is too late. It is necessary to be prepared for a definite decision when the crucial moment does arise, as I venture to suggest it will most certainly arise. When that moment does come, a period of experiments and tests should not delay a decision.

A word in season is often scoffed at, but industrial history teaches its lessons. With the history of the German dye industry before our vision, with the knowledge of the vast sums which were spent—apparently lost at the time—on research and experiment before it finally blossomed out into full bloom and levied a huge toll on many of our industries depending to a large degree on it, may we not well ask the manufacturers controlling one of the largest industries in this country whether they will not be wise individually to test and initiate experiments which will make them feel certain they are existing on solid rocks and not on shifting sands, which may be slowly worn away and leave them in a morass of despair helplessly struggling against better-equipped nations? It might or it might not benefit the present generation, but is it not a duty to take all measures of precaution to ensure handing down to our successors the supremacy in this particular industry which we have inherited from a past generation?

Points on Cotton Duck Manufacture.

The manufacture of cotton duck covers quite a variety of plain weave fabrics, which vary greatly in weight, due to the special need for which each construction is made.

With few exceptions, the heavier ducks are sold in the gray and are made from coarse plied yarns in both warp and filling. Ducks are sold on a poundage basis and are referred to as weighing so many ounces per yard. There is no universal standard used in determining the width upon which the weight is based, but the three following methods are the ones generally used:

First—In speaking of a certain weight would be based on the actual width. This method is used for such fabrics as shoe ducks and enamel ducks.

Second—The weight of the fabric

referred to would be based not on the actual width, but on one square yard, which method is used principally with oil belting.

Third—This method is used in connection with sail cloths and all ducks known as numbered ducks. It is taken from a standard fabric known as the No. 3 duck, which weighs 16 ounces to one yard of cloth, 22 inches wide. For each ounce variation in weight the number is increased or decreased, as the case may be; for example: A No. 2 duck weighs 17 ounces and a No. 4 duck weighs 15 ounces to 22 inches. Fabrics heavier than a No. 1 or 18-ounce duck, are indicated thus: No. 1-10 equals 19 ounces, No. 2-9 equals 20 ounces, etc. As there are such a variety of duck constructions, it would take too much of your time to discuss each one at length. So, for the sake of brevity, we will divide the fabrics into two classes in regard to the quality of stock used in each as follow:

First, carded ducks; second, combed ducks.

With the exception of a few high-class fabrics, which we will discuss later, ducks are made from carded yarns, which range in size from No. 3 to No. 20 and are made from 1-inch staple Upland cotton.

In the manufacturing of cotton duck frequent breaking strength tests should be made of each construction, as it will help to maintain a more uniform fabric. Such constructions as belting ducks require a higher breaking strength in the warp yarns than in the filling yarns, due to the heavy strain to which belts are subjected.

Hose belting is a much softer and more open construction than rubber belting, as it is impregnated with rubber gum in order that each layer of fabric can be vulcanized to alternate layers of rubber.

Sail cloths, filter cloths, tents, mail bags and similar fabrics are made from somewhat finer yarns than are used in the construction of belting and hose duck, but they should be so closely woven as to make the fabric practically water-light.

Combed Ducks:

The most important of these fabrics made from combed stock are automobile tire fabrics and the higher class shoe ducks. Although shoe ducks are made from carded yarns, the better grade fabrics are made from combed peeler cotton. 1 3-16 staple. The inspection of these fabrics should be very close, as the slightest oil spot or weaving imperfection is objectionable. Fabrics of this kind weigh around 10 ounces per square yard.

Automobile tire fabrics are the highest class of duck fabric made, and in order to obtain the very high breaking strength required they are made from combed Egyptian and Sea Island cottons. The length of staple from these cottons will average 1 3-8 inches and 1 5-8 inches respectively. The poundage price of tire fabric is over twice that of ordinary ducks, due to the high cost of raw material, high labor cost and lack of competition in manufacturing. Until a few years ago there were only two or three mills in the United States making a high-class tire fabric. These fabrics, like oth-

er ducks used by the rubber trade, are the foundation upon and through which the rubber gum is pressed.

In making tire fabrics it is best to approach as near as possible a perfectly balanced construction. In order to do this you should use the same size and plied yarn in both warp and filling, having the same number of ends and picks per inch. The interstices or space formed by the crossing of warp and filling threads should be of the same size and evenly spaced. The warp and filling threads should lie at right angles to each other throughout the full width of the fabric, but this condition is very hard to obtain, especially in an open weave on account of the tension of the filling being greater on and near the selvages than in the center of the cloth,

which causes the filling to rainbow. The difference between the take-up or contraction in the warp threads and the contraction in the width of the cloth while weaving should be as small as possible, as this would have tendency to make the stretch in the fabric the same in the warp as in the filling.

The most important points to watch in trying to get the desired appearance, strength and feel in the various duck constructions is the twist put in the single and plied yarns and the adjustment of the looms. Although a plain weave fabric is very simple in construction, it is often a very difficult matter to get the desired effect or finish in weaving.—Paper read by Wm. W. Arnold, Jr., before Alumni Association of Philadelphia Textile School.

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Southern Representatives

Mixing in the Cotton Mill

Before our Civil War American cotton mills practised "mixing" to but a small extent. The cotton came from the large plantations and was very uniform in grade. Buyers repeatedly purchasing the same "mark" were sure to get the same quality.

The war caused a cotton famine in Europe. It was necessary to resort to other than American and inferior cottons. Difficulties in manipulating the fibres to produce satisfactory yarn made it necessary to experiment and combine to a greater extent than had hitherto been done. Upon the conclusion of the war the large Southern plantations were broken up and taken by small investors and growers. The picked cotton was taken by these growers to the local gins. Here no great care was exercised to keep lots from different sections separate. Difference in the method of growing also produced cotton from the same section of considerable difference in quality. Added to that there were dealers, ginnermen and balers who fraudulently packed the bales with rubbish and water.

This state of affairs made it necessary that the mills take the matter into their own hands. Following the lead of European countries, the mills here tested the cotton, rejected or paid less for great variations in quality or careless packing. Mixing, which included testing, became a most important adjunct to the mill.

Today, with higher requirements for even, uniform yarn, its importance can scarcely be overestimated, for upon its proper performance depends the proper "working" and the final quality of the yarn. Simply stated, the object is to secure as closely as possible uniformity in length of staple, quality and color.

To select cotton of the proper quantities to make any particular yarn requires practical skill and good judgment to secure the best combination of fibres, the least waste in raw stock and manufacture, and resultant even, strong and uniform yarn. From different parts of each bale of cotton two or three samples are taken. These are tested and compared and grouped into lots having similar characteristics. Some of these characteristics necessary to consider in making a good mix are: Staple, character, color, cleanliness and cost.

Staple.—This is perhaps the most important point to watch in the mixing of cotton. It is necessary that

the fibers be very nearly of equal length. The after processes of carding and combing tend to separate the short fibers from the long; consequently, if short fibers are permitted to be "worked" with long there will be a large loss or waste in these two operations. Further, when the stock goes through the drawing process, if the rollers are set to draft the longer fibers, the short ones not being held by front or back rollers will tend to drop out; if the draft is the draft is set for the short length of fibers, the long ones will be broken, entailing loss and producing in both cases lower grade and uneven yarn. The twisting will cause the short or broken fibers to project, which fault can only be corrected by singeing, which means additional cost.

Character.—For filling yarns only soft, pliable fibers can be mixed; but for warp purposes it may be advantageous to mix a harsh but strong variety with one more flexible, securing thereby a stronger yarn.

Color.—Fibers often vary greatly in color. As a rule, unless the difference is very slight, "off color" fibers are set aside to be worked when convenient and used for dark shade dyed yarns. For the production of white yarns all tinted fibers must be avoided.

Cleanliness.—The cleaner the fiber the less severe need the preparatory processes be upon it. Soiled cotton should not be mixed with clean. It is, therefore, customary to have the soiled cotton taken from the sides of the bales and used as a separate lot when enough has accumulated.

Cost of the Mix.—This is a very easily ascertained. The total pounds of all varieties used are divided into the total cost of those varieties, giving the cost per pound of the mix.

Cotton which is unripe is soft and weak, while overripe cotton is harsh and dried up. Both may be found in the bales sometimes in quantities. Both are undesirable, because they are weak and have little affinity for dyestuffs, and so will show in the woven cloth unless it be white.—Carl Nagal before Alumni Association, Phila. Textile School.

Opportunities in Cotton Underwear.

Cotton underwear and cotton hosiery of origin which is now beligerent were brought into Belfast in large quantities previous to the outbreak of the war. These included, in fleeced goods, men's cot-

ton shirts and trousers, women's knickers, women's combinations, and children's combinations; in knitted goods, women's vests and boys' jerseys; brown cotton shirts; women's and men's hose.

Although one American firm, selling through an agency in England has hitherto secured a fair share of this trade, the bulk of it has gone to continental manufacturers, with whom other makers could not successfully compete in point of price. None of these goods, however, were imported direct to Belfast from foreign countries. With the cessation of shipments from the belligerent country, local dealers turned to the United States as the only available source of supply. Their inquiries in that market during the latter half of 1914 did not meet with the success that might have been anticipated, but there are indications that better results will follow.

Now that continental manufacturers are unable to supply firms from whom they formerly received orders for plate, sheet, and other articles of glass, American manufacturers can look for an extension of trade, but this can be accomplished only by perseverance and a close study of the requirements of the markets. Austria and Germany have been keen competitors in this class of goods in the markets of the world, their combined annual exports being approximately \$3,615,810. The United Kingdom is one of the largest markets for German plate and sheet glass, the value imported in 1912, the latest year for which figures are available, being \$32,139.—Consular Reports.

Social Insurance.

(Continued from Page 5.)

od of accumulating wealth. They cry loudly against all banks and corporations and all means by which small capital becomes united in order to produce important and beneficial results. . . .

" . . . In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than any where else, they rend the aid shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where the wages of labor are higher beyond parallel they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave."

It would appear from this statement of Daniel Webster that our

problems of 1915 are not very different from the problems of 1833 and common sense indicates that the same problems will confront the world as long as human beings live upon this globe. The solution of these problems cannot be accomplished in a day or a year, and to be effective it must be along the lines advocated by our President in his last year's message when he said:

"Year by year we must accumulate a deeper knowledge of the problems which confront us. Let us stand granite-like in behalf of our accepted principles, but neither the passive nor the active adherence to principles is our full measure of duty. We cannot be reactionary. We must not be radical, but we can and we must advance. We cannot ignore the problems of industry. We must face and study them and attempt their equitable, wise and just solution. Let us turn off the heat. Let us turn on the light. Let not the word 'class' or 'classes' pass our lips. There ought to be no classes in our country. Let us realize our duties rather than talk too much about our rights. Let us show our people that we are a great, collective agency for Industrial, moral and civil betterment. Let us go forward sure in purpose, steady in action, strong in courage."

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Have become the standard for comparisons in the Southeast. To meet the requirements and even the emergencies of the Manufacturer by supplying promptly and without fail a fuel of the grade and quality purchased; to maintain our contracts irrespective of high spot prices; to assist our customers in problems of fuel engineering; to merit the confidence and respect of the trade;—these are the ideals of Clinchfield.

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

What Size Flange Ring.

Editor:

Will you kindly publish the following questions on the discussion page of the Bulletin.

I would like for some spinners who have had a wide experience on fine counts, say from 30s to 50s, to state which number of flange ring gives best results, No. 1 or No. 2 flange on these numbers, and give reasons why No. 1 or No. 2 is preferred.

Question.

A Few Questions.

Editor:

Allow me to ask the readers of your paper the following questions, which I think will prove beneficial to some at last.

What number emery is best for flat grinders.

What number emery is for traverse grinder? Have any of you ever had the flats of your cards set tight on ends and slack in middle and what is the cause when flats are good and no soft places in cylinder clothing? Also is there a remedy other than new chains on a card when the chain wears and allows the flats to drag on front plate, or both back and front plate? Will moving the eccentric help it and also allow a good setting at front setting place for flats?

What is the proper fan speed for a breaker making a 15 or 16 ounce to yard lap?

Also what is best for breaker making 16 ounce lap?

What is best speed for finisher making 1.35 ounce lap? What causes some roving frames to make good hard, firm bobbins when all have same draft, twist lay gear and tension gear.

Beginning.

Dirty Mills—Dirty Help.

It is strange, perhaps, but true, that a dirty mill breeds dirty help, while a clean mill is sure to have clean help. There is an unexplained something about the condition of the plant that shows itself plainly in the help.

Let the mill be clean, and hardly without exception, the evidence is found at morning, noon and night in passing operatives, spick and span, wearing a smile and giving one the impression that there is something worth living for after all.

On the other hand, a dirty mill will turn out at noon and at night a dirty, greasy crowd, lacking the smile, and carrying on their faces that look of half-despair that is positive proof of dissatisfied minds.

A dirty mill is as costly an affair as can be found in our great industry. It has been responsible for many failures and labor disputes, while the clean mill is the most valuable asset a corporation can possess.—Fiber and Fabric.

Industrial Accidents.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has just issued a Bulletin 157 a report on Industrial Accident Statistics, by Frederick L. Hoffman. The adoption of the principle of workmen's compensation by more than half of the states within the last few years emphasizes the importance of the industrial accident problem and foreshadows the time when such compensation for industrial accidents will become universal throughout the United States. As one method of measuring this importance, the Bulletin presents an estimate of the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents occurring among American wage-earners in a single year. The conclusion reached is that the number of fatal industrial accidents among American wage earners, including both sexes, may be conservatively estimated at 25,000, and the number of injuries involving a disability of more than four weeks, using the ratio of Austrian experience, at approximately 700,000. These numbers, impressive as they are, failed to indicate fully the number of industrial accidents, for such studies as have already been made show that of the accidents involving disabilities of one day and over at least three-fourths terminate during the first four weeks.

The industries which contribute the greatest number of fatal accidents are railroad employment and agricultural pursuits, each group being responsible for approximately 4,200 fatalities each year. Coal mining contributes more than 2,600, and building and construction work nearly 1,900. General manufacturing, while employing large numbers, produces only about 7,800 fatal accidents. When the fatality rates are considered, metal mining ranks as most hazardous, with a rate of 3.5, and fisheries and navigation following with a rate of 3.0 per 1,000. Manufacturing industries as a whole rank lowest, with a rate of 0.25 per 1,000, but the fact should not be overlooked that this low average rate covers manufacturing groups varying widely in hazard, including on the one hand, boiler making and the various departments of the iron and steel industry, in some of which fatality rates as high as those in metal and coal mining have prevented, and, on the other hand, the textile and clothing industries, in some of which the risk, of fatal accident is practically negligible.

These estimates are derived from the best sources available. At the present time there are no entirely complete and trustworthy industrial accident statistics for even a single important industry in the United States. This lack of trustworthy industrial accident statistics is due to the absence of any uniform requirements in the various states as to the reports of industrial accidents. Prior to the

establishment of workmen's compensation systems no state received reports of all the accidents, or even of all the fatal accidents in its industries. With the coming into force of workmen's compensation laws, with a strong motive for careful reporting, the methods of reporting are being gradually improved, but this applies in only a few of these states where such systems have been introduced, and even in such states there is a regrettable lack of uniformity which stands in the way of comparison and combination of the statistics. Furthermore, very few of the compensation states are yet securing information at all accurate in regard to the number of employees and the period during which they are at work, information which is absolutely essential in the computation of accurate accident frequency rates.

Workmen's compensation legislation will necessarily lead to an increase in the reported number of accidents, particularly those of a less serious character, involving a comparatively short incapacity for work, but compensation legislation may also be expected to bring about notable reductions in the actual numbers of accidents, for wherever aggressive accident prevention work has been undertaken it has been found that great reductions in the number of accidents have been effected, often exceeding a saving of one-half. A large part of the Bulletin is devoted to the analysis and discussion of the recent accident statistics of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin, with reference to the industries in which industrial accidents are most numerous, the duration of the accident disabilities, the nature of injuries, and especially to the causes of the accidents. Much more briefly the accident experience of Great Britain, Norway,

Austria and Germany is drawn upon in the effort to analyze the principal features of the industrial accident problem. Statistics of industrial diseases are also included, but official information in this country is limited to the cases which have been reported under the New York state law.

An important section of the Bulletin is devoted to the progress of the movement for the standardization of the reporting, classification and tabulation of industrial accidents in the United States, initiated for the purpose of securing uniformity of practice in order that the reports of the various states may be compared and combined, and thus contribute in the largest degree to the solution of the industrial accident problem for the entire country.

A Fair Exchange.

It is related that a man who had torn off an old tin roof and replaced it with shingles asked a friend what to do with the old roof.

The friend advised him to roll it up and ship it to Ford, which he did. In due time he received a letter saying, "Your machine was received in such bad condition that we have decided to send you a new one."

Had Had Enough.

It is said that a man driving a big Packard car rolled up to the Gate and asked St. Peter to let him in, but St. Peter told him to go down below for a while.

The next man rolled up in a Buick but St. Peter also told him to spend a while below.

The fellow driving a little Ford hearing these instructions did not have much hope but finally got his machine up as far as the gate and timidly asked if he might come in.

Yes, said St. Peter, come on in, you have already had h—l enough.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles.....
(Give exact number).

Number of looms.....
(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

Our Position.

There has been some criticism of what we had to say last week relative to drinking at the meetings of the Southern Textile Association.

We have no desire to take issue with a contemporary and do not think it intended to convey the impression that there was excessive drinking at the meetings, but unfortunately the notice did give that impression and for the good of the Association we thought it best to correct same.

We stand for sobriety not only among the members of the Southern Textile Association, but in the entire textile industry of the South.

We know probably better than anyone else the price that many of our best men have and are paying for their weakness for drink and we know that sometimes a man who has braced up and quit entirely will get started again when with a lot of good fellows at a convention, and we don't believe that drinking is necessary in order to have a good time.

As a matter of fact, there has been very little drinking at meetings of the Southern Textile Association and they are almost without exception sober and steady men.

We regret that some do not like our position but we believe that ninety-five per cent of the Association agrees with us.

Meeting of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association is undoubtedly entitled to rank as the strongest and most efficient organization of its kind in the South.

Our editor had the pleasure of meeting with and addressing that association at its annual meeting at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., on June 18th, and was much impressed with the efficiency of its organization and the interest taken in its affairs by members.

The reports of the various committees showed that they were not figureheads or honorary, for they have in a businesslike way, been engaged in the work for which they had been appointed and had something worth while to report.

As this was the tenth annual meeting, the chairman of each committee, by special request of the president, reviewed the work done by his committee during the past ten years.

The reports of the various committees would be interesting and valuable if we could publish some but it is against their rules.

Our editor has been admitted to their executive session for the past

three years and allowed to hear all of the reports and discussions, but always with the understanding that none of them shall be published.

He appreciates their courtesy and confidence and it gives him an opportunity of getting in close touch with the thoughts and problems of the cotton manufacturers.

The personnel of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association is very high for they are men who for the most part are filling positions of great responsibility.

The first meeting was called to order at ten o'clock Friday morning and was devoted to addresses.

Dr. N. A. Cobb, agricultural technologist of the bureau of plant industry, at Washington; J. E. Swearingen, superintendent of education of the state of South Carolina; J. A. McCulough, a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, and David Clark, editor of The Southern Textile Bulletin, were the speakers and their addresses covered various subjects in which the cotton mill men of South Carolina are interested.

At the afternoon session the reports of the various committees were heard and discussed at considerable length.

The officers chosen for the coming year were: President, Captain Ellison A. Smyth, of Greenville; vice-president, Colonel Leroy Springs, of Lancaster; secretary, F. B. Downing, of Greenville; members of the executive committee, W. M. Hagood, of Easley; C. C. Twitty, of Darlington; J. C. Plonk, of Cherokee Falls; W. B. Moore, of Greenville; J. P. Gossett of Williamston, and Alex Long, of Rock Hill.

A very enjoyable feature of the meeting was the informal assembly of the members in the big lobby of the Grove Park Inn, Friday night. They sat with the big, easy chairs arranged in large circles and the trend of the conversation was on mill matters and problems and many interesting points were discussed.

The meeting closed Friday but most of those present formed an automobile party to Mt. Pisgah which trip took up most of Saturday.

Welfare Conference of Southern Employers.

With the industrial growth of the South, there has been constant advance in all matters pertaining to the welfare of labor, in the cotton, lumber, mining, and other branches of industry. There are many examples of extraordinary achievement in welfare work on the part of Southern industrial leaders. With a view to stimulating progress and to securing new ideas by inter-

change of views and opinions, a special Welfare Conference will be held, at Black Mountain, N. C., in connection with the Industrial Department of the Southern Summer School of Young Men's Christian Association, July 16 and 17, 1915.

The program challenges the attention of all employers of labor, and we most cordially invite you, or a representative of your company, to be present.

Discussions on the practical topics announced, and reports of actual welfare work being done by various companies, will make the conference of great value to all interested in the progress of Southern labor. Already a good representation from various industrial centers is assured.

In order to facilitate local arrangements for the Conference, you are kindly requested to advise the Chairman of the Committee, in advance, at your convenience, if you and other Company representatives will attend.

Arthur J. Draper, Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C., Chairman; J. W. Cannon, Cannon Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C.; J. Lewis Thompson, Thompson Brothers' Lumber Company, Houston, Texas; Wallace B. Rogers, Eastman-Gardner Lumber Company, Laurel, Miss.; M. A. Caine, Tennessee Copper Company, Copperhill, Tenn.; J. R. McWane, American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Birmingham, Ala., Committee.

Program.

Causes of Industrial Unrest, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C., Editor Southern Textile Bulletin.

Aims and Results of Our Welfare Program, R. H. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va., Treasurer Riverside and Dan River Mills.

Raising Health Standards in Industrial Communities, Dr. E. H. T. Foster, Charlotte, N. C., Secretary Industrial Department, International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s.

Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Physical Basis for Industrial Efficiency, Dr. George J. Fisher, New York, Secretary Physical Department, International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s.

Medical and Safety Work in a Modern Industry, Rr. Lawson Thornton, Birmingham, Ala., Medical Director American Cast Iron Pipe Company.

Environment and Industrial Efficiency, Mr. Charles R. Towson, New York, Secretary Industrial Department, International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s.

Discussion and Reports.

Saturday Afternoon, 3.00 o'clock.

Welfare Work from the Employees' Standpoint, L. P. Hollis, Greenville, S. C., Welfare Director Parker Cotton Mills Company.

Improving the Efficiency of American Labor, H. L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va., Vice-President Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

The New Spirit in American Industry, Charles R. Towson, New York.

Discussion and Reports.

PERSONAL NEWS

G. W. Taylor is now president of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

Wm. Stevenson is now superintendent of the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C.

B. F. Strickland has resigned as president of the Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

C. Strickland is now president of the Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

Andrew E. Moore, secretary and treasurer of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was in the New York market last week.

Jesse Peterson has resigned as president of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

W. R. Peterson has resigned as manager of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

Jno. W. Penson has resigned as superintendent of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

J. B. Bailey has become overseer of weaving at the Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.

W. C. Humphrey has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. P. Smith is now overseer of weaving at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

W. H. McGuinn, formerly of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Robt. Coleman has accepted the position of manager and superintendent of the Valley Creek Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.

Milton Saylor has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

Richard Fowler, machinery erector for the Whitin Machine Works, has been spending a vacation at Piedmont, S. C.

Ed. Williamson has been promoted to section hand in spinning room at the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

A. J. Melvin has been promoted to section hand in spinning room at the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

B. P. Green of Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

G. W. Robbs has resigned his position as second hand at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., and has accepted one at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills.

Lang N. Anderson has been appointed receiver of the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C., succeeding his father, the late G. Lang Anderson.

Geo. H. Anderson has resigned as government textile tester to return to his former position as superintendent of the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

L. B. Lane has resigned as second hand at the King Mill, Augusta, Ga., to become second hand in carding at the Augusta Factory, of the same place.

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GREASE

Trial samples will be sent you upon request.

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J. R. Dever, secretary-treasurer of the Ella Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C., had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire last week. Loss was estimated at \$500.

H. D. Carpenter has resigned as master mechanic at Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position at the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

G. B. Collins has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills to become second hand in spinning at the Louisville (Ky.) Mills.

L. G. Potter, secretary Gaffney Mfg. Co., of Gaffney, who is much sought after as a public speaker owing to his extraordinary oratorical powers, has announced that it will be impossible to accept any further invitations to speak until after October 1; his time up to that

date being fully taken. This will be a sore disappointment to many, who were anxious to hear this eloquent speaker.—Gaffney Ledger.

G. M. Teague has resigned as machinist at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to become master mechanic at the Hannah-Pickett Mill, Rockingham N. C.

H. C. Moore has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Iceemorlee Mill, Monroe, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Buffalo Mfg. Co., Stubbs, N. C.

John H. Stevens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., to become superintendent of the Aseptic Cotton Products Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Samuel Smitherman Dead.

Samuel Smitherman, founder and present owner of the Smitherman Mills, Troy, N. C., died suddenly at his home last Thursday. He was 60 years of age. Rheumatism of the heart was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Smitherman founded the Smitherman Cotton Mills in 1898, and they have been under his management since that time. He was the largest property holder in Montgomery county and leaves an estate valued at about \$500,000.

Easley Cotton Mills.

Easley, S. C.

N. E. Smith.....Superintendent
L. L. Leacey.....Carding
A. C. Buterman.....Spinning
O. M. Page.....Weaving
C. H. Storey.....Cloth Room
W. M. Anderson...Master Mechanic



Special attention paid to individual requirements. Tell us what your difficulties in the Belting line are if you have any and we think we can overcome them.

Being curriers of leather as well as beltmakers we are in a position to guarantee the quality of our Belting throughout.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

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New York Office
17 BATTERY PLACE

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Memphis, Tenn.—T. R. Winfield and S. B. Anderson have incorporated the Chisca Manufacturing Co., at Memphis, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$500,000. This is the concern the Memphis Business Men's Club has been working to establish.

West Point, Ga.—The Lang Cotton Mill has closed down for 10 days to give the employees a rest after working day and night for some time on orders for Central America. They have orders from that country that will keep them busy for months.

Liberty, S. C.—Lang N. Anderson has been appointed receiver of the Maplecroft Mills, succeeding his father, the late G. Lang Anderson. Lang N. Anderson and Geo. H. Anderson, who has resigned his position with the Government will operate the plant.

Newbern, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Molokoh Manufacturing Co. was held last Thursday. The report of the president and treasurer, Mr. Geo. W. Summer, showed the mill in fine condition.

The following board of directors was re-elected: J. S. Wheeler, Geo. Y. Hunter, W. H. Hunt, James McIntosh, C. E. Summer, C. D. Weeks, Z. F. Wright, Allen Graham, Geo. W. Summer.

The board elected the following officers: Geo. W. Summer, president and treasurer; Geo. Y. Hunter, vice president; C. D. Weeks, secretary; Hunt, Hunt and Hunter, attorneys.

LaGrange, Ga.—The quarterly meeting of directors of the Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills, Manchester Cotton Mills and the new Hillside Cotton Mills were held at the General offices in LaGrange.

The reports submitted were highly pleasing to the directors.

The Unity Cotton Mills and Elm City Cotton Mills declared their usual quarterly dividends of 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively, payable on July 1st.

The directors of Hillside Cotton Mills, the half million dollar plant now under construction, were highly gratifying over the reports as to the contracts which have been made for the buildings and machinery for this plant, and as to the prospects of the company generally.

Among those attending the meetings from out of town were Col. George M. Taylor, of Atlanta; Captain P. G. Awtry and Willis E. Johnson and M. M. Trotter, Jr., of Manchester.

Concord, N. C.—A business deal, has been consummated whereby W. W. Flowe and J. F. Goodman have purchased the interest of Rankin and Robinson in the Roberta Mill. P. M. Keller, who owns an interest in the mill, will be associated with

the new owners and will continue as superintendent.

The new owners plan to rebuild the mill at once. Several years ago the mill was destroyed by fire and only a small part of it was rebuilt. They plan also to install 2,500 spindles at once and to add others later.

The mill was originally built as the Patterson Mill. It is situated on Coddle creek about five miles from Concord. Since the mill was first built it has frequently changed hands and names, being known as the Patterson, Bala and lately as the Roberta. The Southern Power Company recently extended its lines to

the mill and this solved the power problem.

The new owners plan to improve the property in many ways and, with the addition erected, it is expected that every house in the mill village will be occupied in a short time.

W. I. Smith Wins Medal.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers offers annually a medal to the student graduating with highest honors from the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, West Raleigh. The medal this year was awarded to W. I. Smith,

Asheville, N. C., and was presented to him at the graduating exercises.

This medal is awarded to the Textile Department under the following conditions. There shall be not less than 50 students taking the textile course; that there shall be a good equipment for instruction in cotton manufacturing which shall include designing of fabrics, and that the instruction shall be of recognized standard.

All the requirements were complied with there being 54 regular textile students.

The Foreign View.

During the last few months we have heard considerable concerning child labor in the cotton mills. An investigation took place and a Northern commission came South to see what they could see in regard to the employment of children in the mills. They returned home and submitted a report to the National commission and if the published report that we saw was what they submitted, every man on the commission should be ashamed to look an honest man in the face. They depicted the Southern cotton mill employee as being no better than a slave and went on to say that in some cotton mills the average pay for an operative was eighty-seven cents per day.

Now this matter is one we have never studied and it can be rightfully charged that we are not familiar with its details but a statement like this one, that a grown man does not receive more than eighty-seven cents for a whole day's work is too preposterous to believe. We know that it isn't so and every one else knows it.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., went to Washington and flatly contradicted such reports and we are glad that he did. We consider that it is the duty of every Southern man to correct such reports and impressions whenever the opportunity may present itself.

We are not fighting any battles for the cotton mill men and we daresay that they do many things they should not do, just as all the rest of us do, but we do know that in most cases the "boss" men of the cotton mills have the best interest of their helpers at heart and that they try to make their people happy and contented.

We believe that the cotton mill people of the South are just as happy and just as well cared for, just as independent and just as much men as any set of workers in the world and we believe that they too resent such statements being made about them as were made by the "investigators."—York News, York, S. C.

Greenville Made Goods.

Greenville people generally and the ladies in particular, will be in-

Headquarters
Southern Textile Association Meeting
JUNE 25th AND 26th
LANGREN HOTEL
Asheville, N. C.

Come and Play Golf at Grove Park Inn

Play Golf on the Finest Links in the South. These links adjoin Grove Park Inn, where it's always cool no matter how hot it is elsewhere. Invigorating mountain air that makes you play with enthusiasm and sleep with real comfort. No mosquitoes. Milk and cream from famous Biltmore Dairies. Water from the slopes of the highest mountain east of the Rockies

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Special Summer Rates

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain

Asheville, N. C.

THE
FINEST
RESORT
HOTEL IN
THE WORLD



interested in the fine display of Greenville made goods in the Meyers-Arnold show window. There are numerous patterns of pretty designs for the ladies as well as many for the little folks and some for the men. These goods were woven by the looms at the Dunear Mill.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

Ben. F. Houston With Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.

Ben F. Houston, of Monroe, N. C., has accepted a position with the Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., oil refiners of Baltimore, and will represent them in North and South Carolina. Mr. Houston is one of the best known mill superintendents in the South and will doubtless find success in his new work.

Williamston Mills Band Makes Contract.

W. M. Sherard, superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills and president of the band, has closed a contract with the Piedmont and Northern Railway company for the band to give concerts each Sunday during the summer months. The traction company is putting on very cheap rates to Williamston and other summer resorts and it is expected Williamston will be thronged with visitors every Sunday.

"Advertising as an Economizer of Selling Expense."

"It does not take as much time to sell an advertised article as it does an unadvertised article. A salesman traveling without advertising to help him wastes valuable time and much expense, and produces only a small volume of sales. Backed by advertising he can double or quadruple his sales volume while his fixed expense remains practically the same.

"Advertising developed for us a market for a line of goods for which our salesmen had been unable to find an outlet. It increased sales by leaps and bounds. Hitherto our principal business was in the spring. Now, thanks to advertising, it is all the year round. In time of business depression it is the advertised, trademarked goods that keep going."—Adrian D. Joyce, general manager sales and distribution, the Sherwin-Williams Company.

"Knockers"—Attention.

If you work for a man, in Heaven's name work for him. If he pays you wages that supply your bread and butter, work for him; speak well of him; stand by him and by the institution he represents. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must villify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and, if you are a weakling, when you are outside damn to your heart's content; but as long as you are a



About Humidifier Parts

Some are deficient in parts.

That's why the Turbo "arrived."

Its simplicity makes it "simply great," as a troubleless humidifier, and highly efficient as a multiplier of efficiency in your producers—and quality in your products. You can have the proof of this without cost or obligation. When you are turbofield—you'll

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

part of the institution, do not condemn it. If you do, you are loosening the tendrils that hold you to the institution, and the first high wind that comes along, you will be uprooted comes along, you will be up—you will never know why, as many have experienced.—Elbert Hubbard.

Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held in the Southern Manufacturers' Club at Charlotte on Wednesday. The largest attendance of recent years was present including the leading cotton manufacturers from every section of the state.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte and the response made by A. A. Thompson, president of the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

President R. R. Ray made the annual address, which was well received.

An address on "The Dyestuffs Situation," was delivered by H. A. Metz, president of Farbferke-Hoescht Co. of New York and was followed by a considerable discussion.

David Clark, editor of Southern Textile Bulletin, made an address dealing with pending legislation and the misrepresentations of the National Child Labor Committee.

The association was the guest of the local manufacturers at a luncheon at the Southern Manufacturers' Club.

At the afternoon session there was a spirited discussion of the future of the Association and many members stated emphatically that the Association had to be put on a better financial basis.

A committee was appointed which drafted a revision of the plan of organization which included a salaried secretary who is to devote all of his time to the work.

A resolution was adopted thanking David Clark for his defense of the cotton manufacturers through his testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Association passed a strong resolution not only going on record as favoring strict compliance with the present child labor law but pledging itself to aid in its enforcement.

The officers elected were: president, A. A. Thompson, Raleigh, N. C.; first vice president W. C. Ruffin, Mayodan, N. C.; second vice-president, Jno. L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; third vice president Caesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C.

Eva Janes Mill,
Sylacauga, Ala.

J. A. Shinn Superintendent
W. E. Poag Carding
C. O. Edwards Weaving
Thos. Hudgins Cloth Room
Geo. Simecox Master Mechanic

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

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COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Trading was not very active in the cotton goods market last week, except in one or two lines. The general demand was slow and trading was almost at a standstill. There were sales from day to day and scattering trading to fill in various needs.

Gray goods of print cloth yarn construction were quiet last week. Mills are holding for various prices, depending on how anxious they are to secure orders.

For 72x76s, as a good example, the market is about 5 1-4c. determined by the bottom figure which sellers will accept. Many mills are quoting 5 3-8c. on this construction and others are said to ask as high as 5 5-8c. The latter is, of course, a purely nominal figure and indicates that there is no desire to sell back of it. For 38 1-2-inch 64x60s 3 7-8c. is said to be the general level for sales, though not long ago 3 15-16c. has been paid and is still asked in some quarters. The market has been shaded 1-16 to 1-8 recently, except on 4-yard 80 squares, which seem well supported at 6c., which figure has been held for several weeks.

Jobbing houses in the cotton goods trade stated that the orders coming in from the salesmen on the road showed real improvement during last week, this being especially true of the orders from the West. Advance orders on staple goods are coming in well and much optimism is being expressed over the crop prospects. Jobbers state that retailers stocks are low and therefore favorable for good trade.

The coarse cotton goods market are growing stronger, resulting from the large orders that are being placed for bag purposes. Cotton goods are being largely substituted for burlaps. Mills making osnaburgs and 40-inch coarse sheetings have booked large orders. Bag manufacturers have reached the point where they must order cotton goods early. The situation on cotton duck continues good, with prices firmer. The export trade continues large and the inquiries for domestic duck have also shown improvement.

In the fine fancy goods division of the market, business was active last week. The continued warm weather has been very favorable to retail trade in fine goods.

Some improvement was seen in the Fall River print cloth market last week. Inquiries were more plentiful and sales were larger. Trading was mostly in small lots and prices were shaded in some instances. Total sales for the week were about 115,000 pieces. The greater part of the business was done on medium widths, though scattering sales covered many styles. There was some business on odd and fancy styles and this call was largely responsible for the improved conditions. Little trading was done on future contracts, and buyers and manufacturers continued to be indifferent about the placing of orders

for future delivery. Buyers, as has been the case for several weeks, seem interested only in getting goods to cover their immediate needs.

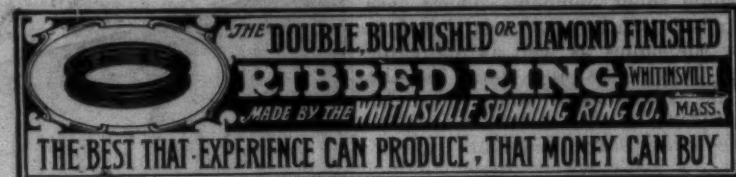
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std	3 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch		
68x72s	4 5-8	—
38 1-2-in., 64x64s	4 1-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6	—
Brown drills, std	6 1-4	—
Sheetings, 80., std	6 1-4	6 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	6
4-yard, 56x60s	5	—
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-4	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Cliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	5	5 1-4
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambries	4	5 1-4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

(Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.)

In sight for week	74,000
In sight same 7 days last year	45,000
In sight same 7 days year before	38,000
In sight for the month	187,000
In sight same date last year	132,000
In sight same date year before	89,000
In sight for season	14,921,000
In sight same date least year	14,921,000
In sight same date year before	13,997,000
Port receipts for season	10,520,000
Port receipts same date last year	10,644,000
Port receipts same date year before	10,001,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,094,000
Overland same date least year	1,160,000
Overland same date year before	1,077,000
Southern mill takings for season	2,856,000
Southern mill takings same date last year	2,880,000
Southern mill takings same date year before	2,779,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	450,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1 last year	81,000
Interior stocks in excess of August 1, year before	140,000
Foreign exports for week	64,000
Foreign exports same 7 days last year	46,000
Foreign exports for season	8,014,000
Foreign exports same date last year	8,786,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	22,000
Northern spinners' takings 7 days last year	13,000
Northern spinners' takings for season	2,792,000



Poor Tempering Does It

Makes broken travelers and cut threads

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UNIFORMLY TEMPERED

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RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY

RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE

FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE

B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX

BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

Northern spinners' takings last week	4,413,719
to same date last year	2,618,000
Hester's Visible Supply	
Total visible this week	6,947,550
Total visible last week	6,181,304
Total visible same date last year	4,261,978
Total visible same date year before	3,663,086
Of this the total American this week	4,299,965
Of this the total American last year	2,400,978

Recognized.

"I saw my boyhood chum today, the one that has become a millionaire."

"Did he recognize you?"
"I guess so. He turned a corner when he saw me coming."—Houston Post.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—It was a dull week in the yarn market, and only a few good sales were reported. Both knitters and weavers are still of the opinion that yarn prices are going lower, and for that reason they are not buying in anticipation of their future needs. Trading was not active in carded knitting yarns. Buyers ideas of prices are going lower all the time. Spinners who have good orders on hand are holding up their prices, but others who are in need of business, are willing to make a price to get it. Coarse numbers of carded yarns were quoted during the week at from 15 1-2 cents to 17 1-2 cents, basis of 10s, prices on 24s cones were from 19 to 20 cents, and 26s from 19 1-2 to 21 cents. Sales of small lots of coarse numbers for quick delivery were made on the basis of 15 cents for 10s.

Single combed yarns were dull last week, and dealers reported that their sales were very small. The demand for two-ply combed yarns was fair and there were some sales of 20,000 to 50,000 pounds, and many smaller sales for quick delivery. Makers of two-ply combed yarns are in a much stronger position than makers of single ply yarns. Many of the Southern spinners of two-ply combed yarns are able to hold for their prices and they will not need business for several months yet. The same is true of the manufacturers of mercerized yarns. A large number of them have their output well sold ahead, and the demand for mercerized yarns have been good for some time now.

Some of the dealers in the market are very optimistic concerning the future, and are not selling the yarn they have at very low prices. While there is a large stock of yarns on, this supply will be quickly taken after the demand starts. In general, the belief is that the price of cotton is going lower, but that a strong demand for yarn will carry yarn prices up.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2—15
10s to 12s.....	14 —16
14s	16 —
16s	16 —
20s	17 1-2—
24s	18 —
26s	18 1-2—
30s	20 —
36s	25 —
40s	26 —
40s	26 —26 1-2
50s	34 —35
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	—16 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	—16 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2—15
10s	15 —
12s	16 —
14s	16 —
16s	16 1-2—17
20s	17 1-2—
22s	18 —

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	15 —15 1-2
14s	16 —
16s	16 1-2—
20s	17 1-2—
22s	18 —
24s	18 —18 1-2
26s	18 1-2—
30s	20 —
40s	—27

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	14 1-2—16 1-2
12s to 14s	17 —
2-ply 16s	—17 1-2
2-ply 20s	17 1-2—
2-ply 24s	17 1-2—
2-ply 26s	19 —
2-ply 30s	20 —
2-ply 40s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 50s	—35

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	15 1-2—
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-4—
14s	16 3-4—
16s	17 —
18s	17 1-4—17 1-2
20s	—18
22s	18 1-4—18 1-2
24s	18 3-4—19
26s	19 1-2—
22s fleece colors.....	19 —
30s	20 1-2—21
40s	26 —

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	17 —
11s	17 1-4—
12s	17 1-2—
14s	18 —
16s	18 1-4—
18s	18 3-4—
20s	19 1-2—
22s	20 1-2—
24s	21 —
26s	22 —
28s	23 —
30s	24 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s	21 1-2—22
26s	23 —
30s	24 —
36s	26 —
40s	27 —
50s	36 —37

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 —
8-4 slack	16 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist.....	14 1-2—15

Compromised.

Country justice—I'll have to fine ye a dollar Jeff.
Jeff—I'll have to borrow it of ye, jedge.
County justice—Great snakes! It was only to git a dollar I was fining ye. Get out! Ye ain't guilty, anyway. Philadelphia Bulletin.

War Driving Russia To Use Native Cotton.

Petrograd, Russia.—One result of the war, in the opinion of economists and manufacturers here, will be, to emphasize the value of Russia's native cotton crop to her cotton manufacturing industries, and there will certainly be renewed efforts on the part of the government to encourage the extension of the crop.

The government already has plans in hand for extensive developments in this direction both in Russian Turkestan and in trans-Caucasia, these being the two principal cotton-growing districts.

In Turkestan, cotton growing is possible only under irrigation, which is supplied by a number of rivers flowing from the mountains into the plains. Irrigation is said to have been introduced here by the Chinese in the first century of the Christian era, and some of the old works are still in existence. The government's plans for further development in this region include extensive engineering works, which would nearly double the area at present available for cotton cultivation.

The area at present under cotton in Russia is estimated at 1,250,000 acres. The average yield is very high, being given by one authority as not less than 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre, as against 200 pounds in America and 100 pounds in India. The best districts are said to yield an average of about 450 pounds.

The development of cotton growing has been fostered by the high import duty of nearly 6 cents a pound imposed upon imported cotton. The Russian cotton-growing districts are the most northerly cotton-growing areas in the world, being five degrees further north than the limits of the cotton growing in the United States. The native cotton is of rough staple, similar to Indian cotton, but in Russia, as in many other parts of the world, the cotton famine caused by the American civil war led to attempts to extend the cultivation of the plant and to introduce foreign varieties. Sea Island seed was the first tried, but proved unsuitable. Later on trials were made with American Upland seed, which proved successful. It soon became acclimatized, and was generally adopted wherever possible on account of its superior quality and higher yield.

The increase in the Russian crop is the most important contribution to the world supply that has been made by any country in the world, with the possible exception of China, during the present century. In the further development of new cotton areas, there are two chief considerations, labor and transportation. The labor supply is already short and the deficiency must presumably be supplied by encouraging immigration from other thickly populated parts of the Russian empire. The immigration is not likely to be accomplished without difficulties, for Turkestan only became Russian about fifty years ago, and the population still regard the Russian as an alien conquering race.

Better transportation facilities are necessary not only to bring the

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina

EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.....	8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.....	6:05 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.....	12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.....	6:30 p. m.

Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.....	8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.....	12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.....	12:40 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.....	11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C.....	12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C.....	1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.....	8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.....	9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.

crop to market, but also to provide wheat and other supplies for the increased population. The basis for the necessary transportation is already in existence, however, both in Turkestan and trans-Caucasia. The Russian government has developed a system of railways, running east and west throughout Turkestan, linked up with the trans-Siberian line. Trans-Caucasia also has some excellent railways, with similar connection with the main Russian system.

The cotton crop of 1914 in Turkestan and trans-Caucasia is said to have been the largest on record, amounting to as much as 1,300,000 bales. Prices have been well maintained, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from abroad and the increased cost of transport from importation points.

Not His Fault.

"Robert," said his father, "I thought I told you yesterday to clear up the yard."

"Well, I did," declared Bobby, virtuously. "I fired everything over the fence soon as I got home from school, but the kid next door throwed 'em all back after dark."—Virginia-Pilot.

Picks His Company.

The teacher was quizzing her class of boys on the strength of their desire for righteousness.

"All those who wish to go to heaven," she said, "please stand." All got to their feet but one small boy. "Why, Willie," exclaimed the shocked teacher, "do you mean to say that you don't want to go to heaven?"

"No, ma'am," replied Willie, promptly. "Not if that bunch is going."—Young's Magazine.

66 2-3% SAVED ON COST OF AUTOMATIC LOOMS.

Taking it for granted that your mill is equipped with plain *Advantage* looms and of that you *Automatics* can already see the advantage of weaving by automatic machinery, we presume you have been restrained from the installation of automatic looms by the excessive cost of the new installation.

It is not necessary for you to install new looms in order to *New Looms* have full *Unnecessary* automatic equipment throughout. The later patents obtained by us permit us to take your present looms just as they stand, attach the necessary stop and feeler motions, magazines, etc., and for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the price which you would have to pay for the ordinary automatic loom.

Doesn't this look interesting? Why don't you ask us about it?

Do it Now

Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Milford, Mass.

Personal Items

T. J. McNeely paid us a visit this week while on his way to Guthrie, Okla., where on July 1st he will take charge of the Pioneer Mills as superintendent.

Band Organized at East Lumberton.

At East Lumberton, N. C., a new brass band has been organized and will be known as the East Lumberton Mill Band. The band will consist of 14 pieces, and orders for handsome instruments have been placed.

Officers have been elected for the organization as follows: D. R. Bullock, president; I. S. McManus, vice president; L. E. Taylor, secretary, and J. I. Wall, treasurer.

Tried to Rob Mill Safe.

A man of medium height, neatly dressed and wearing a black derby hat was seen to enter the office of the Floyd Cotton Mills, Rome, Ga., on Eighth avenue shortly after midnight Saturday. The night watchman, who presumed that the company's safe was the object of the man's visit, hastily telephoned to the sheriff's office and Deputy Earl Barron with blood hounds, assisted by two other sheriff's officers, at once took up the pursuit of the supposed robber who had, in the meantime, been frightened away by seeing the night watchman look into the office.

Opinions.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., charged that Dr. A. J. McKelway, representative of the National Child Labor bureau, knowingly had testified falsely against the cotton mill men.—New York Sun. Good work by the Bulletin editor. Put it on the bulletin boards.—Newberry Herald and News.

Batesburg, S. C., June 18th, 1915.
Mr. David Clark.

Dear Sir: I sure think the Dr. should have enough of his statements. From what I have seen and read you are right in your statements. The poorer classes of the farmers are the ones he should be so sympathetic about. Those who work 13 or 14 hours in the hot sun and do not get enough for their labor to buy even tablets and pencils to send their children to school, even if they could spare them from the field.

Yours respectfully,
E. B. Wise.

Southerner—Why are you Northerners always harping on the children employed in Southern factories?

Northerner—Well, for one thing, it detracts people's attention from the children employed in ours.—Life.

Detective (2 a. m.)—Hey, yous Wotcher hanging around this here front door for?

Supposed burglar—I'm waiting for the lady inside to git asleep. We're married.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WANTED

EVERY MILL in the SOUTH to use
REMOVOIL, LOOM LUBRIK, MYCO NON-FLUID
OIL AND LOOM GREASE, DISINFECTANTS,
MYCO GREASE SIZE.

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Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of good, woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable in this respect as it combines readily with all starches, making a uniform size mixing. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find quite a reduction in shedding and loom waste. For this reason we recommend it especially where drop-wires are in use. This Gum also attracts moisture very readily and by so doing adds strength and elasticity to the yarn. While giving the very best results in sizing, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Oil in addition.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
100 William Street, New York

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill. Kershaw, S. C.

Spindles Wanted.

Want to purchase several thousand McMullen spindles complete. Must be in good condition. Send representative sample. Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

Fireman Wanted.

Wanted—Fireman for night work to keep steam for fire pump and heating. Pay reliable man \$1.50 per night. Man with family of spinners for night work preferred. Address G. A. Lowery, M. M., Hudson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 666, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spindles Wanted.

Wanted to purchase 8,000 McMullen spindles complete. Must be good second hand ones. Send representative sample. Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have run large rooms and have very wide experience. Can give former employers as references. Address No. 1108.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1109.

WANT position of overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and double carding and have always give satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1110.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill, 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1115.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager. 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address No. 1117.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1118.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15

years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1119.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1120.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have been on present job many years, but want larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1121.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have ten years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1122.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1123.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1124.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1125.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years experience as carder and spinner, 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1126.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience. Have been superintendent of two of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1127.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 14 years experience as overseer on all kinds of work, both white and colored. Am 41 years old. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill (hosiery or weaving yarns) or carder in good size mill. Age 39. Married. 7 years experience as carder. 5 years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Now employed. Address No. 1129.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than

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\$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1132.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spinner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in either yarn or weaving mill. Have been overseer in good mills for 9 years. Age 30. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 1140.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire larger position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1141.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1143.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the

waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction,

but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. On 35 years of age, have a family. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10 years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.

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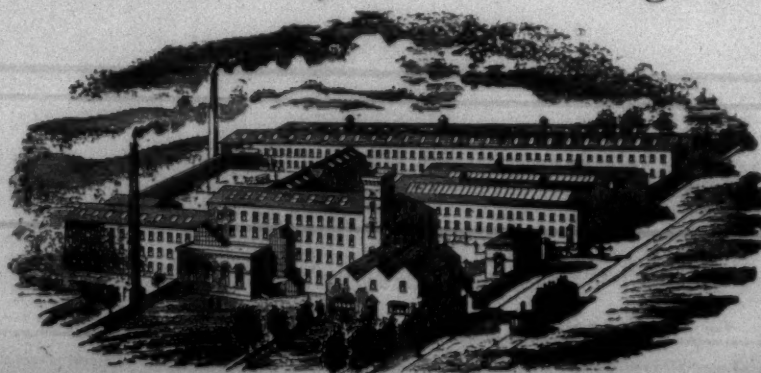
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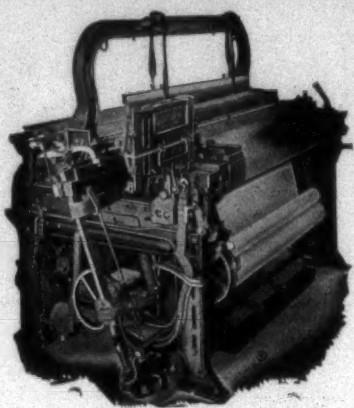
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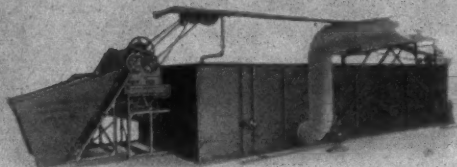
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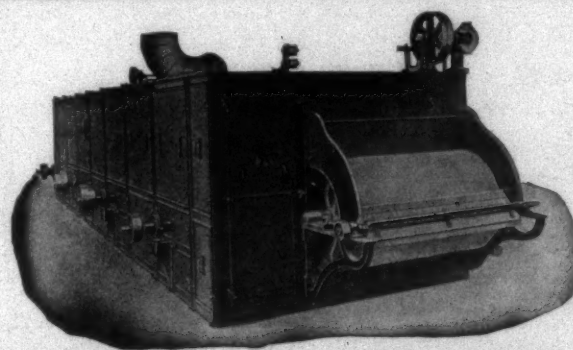
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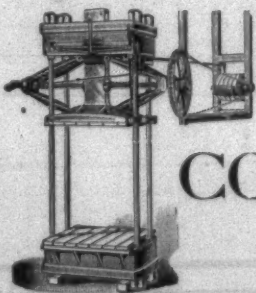
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